

SOME FEW
1833
LETTERS

Selected, from an ACCOUNT of

Work-Houses and Charity-Schools

F O R

Employment of the Poor

I N

E N G L A N D,

WITH A

P R E F A C E

To excite some such Application of our
Charity in I R E L A N D.

D U B L I N :

Printed by and for J. HYDE, Bookseller in *Dames-
Street*, MDCCXXVIII.



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T H E
P R E F A C E.

THERE was published in England, about two Tears ago, An Account of several Work-Houses and Charity-Schools for employing the Poor, and promoting Work and Labour. You have here presented to you some few Letters selected from that Account, to recommend and excite some such Application of our Charity in Ireland. And tho' we may not be able immediately to introduce their Method into general Practice, yet it may be hoped among so many generous, charitable Benefactors, which have already been found in this Nation, something may be done for the more useful Relief of our numerous Poor, than has hitherto been undertaken.

We labour under two very apparent Disadvantages in endeavouring to execute the English Parochial Scheme, tho' it succeeds so well on the other Side of the Water.

One is, *That we have no poor Rate, nor indeed are able to undergo such a Tax, from the general narrow Circumstances of those among us, who are barely above Want.*

The other is, *That we are not able to vend several Manufactures, about which many of our Poor might be usefully employed.*

Yet even under these unfavourable Circumstances something may be attempted, and what a Parish or a Barony cannot support, may be raised by the common Contribution of Cities, and great Towns, or by several Parishes, and some Baronies joining and uniting to Build, and maintain these Work-Houses and Schools together.—That something in this Way may be effected, we have all the Reason in the World to apprehend from those good Dispositions which already appear without great Wealth.

The growing Success of the Charity-Schools these ten Years past, tho' the Children are neither Lodged, nor Dieted together, gives full Evidence of a Willingness to do good, and to distribute to the Indigent.

This

This Compassionate Spirit has been raised and employed to improve Christian Knowledge, and to encourage honest Labour. And to promote such happy Effects most successfully, what can be, with more probability contrived, than to lodge, and maintain these Objects of your Concern, in proper Houses for the Purpose, under discreet Regulations ?

As to Labour, there may be proper Employments found, which may contribute some little to their Maintenance, and Leisure enough for their learning to Read and Write and cast Accompts. The pliable Aptness which arises from an early Custom of Labour, will be of infinite Use to recommend them to Masters in every Business of Life. And this Manner of Employment too will discover something of the Genius of every Child.

As to Christian Knowledge, this may be easily imagined to be the most likely, and most hopeful Method of Fixing and Confirming those of our own Communion in the Principles of Vertue, and of engaging and establishing those of other Communions, who are brought up under this regular Discipline. You cannot well conceive, that our Holy Religion has any other Difficulties, but Ignorance and Prejudice to contend with among the lower Rank of Mankind. And these Difficulties will be

be most effectually removed by this Provision. The Poor Child is trained up to Knowledge, and that Bias of Prejudice is prevented, which, without this Caution, the Relations of Popish Children will ever labour to infuse. It is hoped, and it is not unreasonable to hope, that as happy Effects, towards a Reformation in this Kingdom, may ensue from this Conduct, as from any other Method yet undertaken; for consider, that the Bulk of the Papists in Ireland are poor People, and therefore are very little influenced by the Penal Laws. This most Christian Method of converting them, by taking their Children into a Family-State of Tuition, along with our own, in Publick Work-houses, will train them alike to Knowledge, and it will alike unite them in Duty, to fear G O D and to honour the King.

The Benefits arising from this Scheme are present, and future. The present Benefit is poured down upon the needy, and indigent Object to relieve his Wants, and so far Charity excites our Concern. The future Benefit regards the general Good of the Community, in providing so many useful Hands for the Common-wealth, and here our universal Interest concludes the Prospect, which our Charity has opened.

It has been observed in a Letter from the Society for promoting Charity-Schools, printed some Tears ago, " That the greatest Number of the Boys educated in Charity-Schools, might most usefully, to themselves and to the Publick, be put out in Apprenticeship to Farmers, Planters, and Gardiners.

The Common Condition of this Kingdom calls for such Improvement, and the particular Necessities of this Season have awakened the Concern of the Legislature to encourage Tillage. As an Act of Parliament is the Sense of the Wisest, and Wealthiest Part of a Nation, one might hope, that such an Appointment would be received and complied with, by all Sorts of People, more out of Choice and Disposition, than Necessity, and Compulsion. This Turn of our Minds to Husbandry will make for the landed Interest, a real Increase of Fortune, and it will provide a certain Support for the Labourers in this kind of Improvement to maintain that real Increase. In this view, there is a necessary Correspondence formed between the affluent Estate of Gentlemen, and the comfortable Maintenance of inferiour Persons, and without doubt the different Conditions of Fortune allotted to the same human Nature, were designed for the mutual Benefit, and Beauty of the Whole. It is irksome to generous Prosperity to have daily Spectacles of the Misery of
our

our Fellow Creatures, and perhaps there is something very reasonably selfish attending this Compassion, for the Prosperity of one Part of a Nation is not likely long to subsist, when the Misery of the greater Part spreads, and increases.

Such Apprehensions naturally lead our Concern to some Remedy; nothing seems to be more wanted to promote our Temporal Welfare, than the Improvement of Husbandry, and nothing seems more easily supplied. You will observe from Mr. Pearson's last Treatise of Husbandry, that a Boy at Fourteen Years of Age is capable of holding His Plough. And to provide a Supply of Youths for that Service, and for the common Business of a Country Life, it may not be improper to improve the Hint, in our Charity-Schools, which he gives us, That the Youth designed for Husbandry, should read, and should be instructed in Treatises of Agriculture, as the Boys designed for the Sea, are prepared with the Art of Navigation. Accordingly upon a general Notice from their corresponding Members of the Acceptableness of such Sort of Instruction, it will be willingly undertaken by the Society for promoting Charity-Schools, to collect the most necessary useful Rules of Husbandry in all Kinds, with the most improving Observations, from many excellent

cellent large Treatises now extant, and so publish the same for the Use proposed.

These Observations are hitherto laid out upon the Poor Boys; it will be necessary now to take some Notice of the Female poor Children: What Need we have to lay out some Part of our Concern upon them, is both to be confessed, and lamented, from the common Complaint of ignorant, unfaithful, dishonest Servants of that Sex. In the place of many Arguments to excite, and so direct our Way of improving them to the Practice of Vertue, and Expertness of Labour, you are desired to read the following Letters from Greenwich; there you will find an Account of the most exact Regulation, and happy Success of that School, both supported and regulated by the Gentlewomen of that Town. We may already see into the Success of that Account here, where the Ladies want no Disposition to do good. We have nothing to do in our Solicitations with them, but to desire leave to present these Objects of Compassion before their Eyes.

It is feared this may exceed the Bounds of a Preface to a short Entertainment of a very few Sheets; this Subject of Charity opens into a large Field in a poor Country. This Circumstance of Poverty affords the greater Exercise for our Endeavours to redress it.

This Address is not intended strictly to prescribe the Method of effecting this good Work; it will be enough if it excites the Concern of those, who are able to give it Execution. These Undertakings are likely first to have their Effect in Cities and Towns, or perhaps the warm Piety of some Worthy Country Gentlemen, may be foremost in this true Labour of Love. The Design of such Undertakings in the Benefactors, must be allowed to take its Rise from Undissembled Piety, and a generous Concern for the publick Good; and what Blessings, Personal and National, may ensue, is only known to that GOD, for whose Glory these good Works shine among Men.





P R E F A C E

Already PUBLISHED to

The *ENGLISH* EDITION.

THOUGH every Reign since the Reformation has produc'd Acts of Parliament for taking Care of the Poor, yet, by one Means or other, the good Intentions of the Legislature have been, in a great measure, defeated.

The Laws which prescribed employing the Poor, promis'd fairest for easing the Publick, as they offer'd a Cure for Idleness, the great Cause and Fuel of Poverty; but the Execution of those Laws has been greatly discouraged by the Difficulties attending the setting the Poor to work: For by that Time the Materials for imploying them, the Waste, and the Charge of Instructors were

paid for, the Managers, whether publick or private, were generally brought into Debt, and had a vast deal of Trouble, but no Thanks for their Pains.

The Failure of most Attempts for employing the Poor, has been generally owing to the expecting too much Profit from their Labour: for, alas! what great Gains can be hop'd for, from old, infirm People, who are past Labour, or young unexperienced Children, who have every Thing to learn?

Many Parishes therefore have of late been so wise, as to be at the whole Expence, which may be occasion'd by any Deficiency in the produce of the Labour of the Poor; taking Care, at the same Time, that they should be under the Direction of Persons they can confide in for a frugal Management.

And, wherever Houses have been hired or built, as the * Act of the 9th of K. GEORGE directs, for gathering the Poor into one or more Families, and setting them to Work, under the Inspection of honest Managers, the respective Parishes have found (as may be seen in the Instances collected in the following Treatise,) most, if not all, the Advantages following; viz.

200 l.

* See an Abstract of this Act at the End of this Account.

200 *l. per Annum* of the Poor's Rates, under frugal Management, after a House and necessary Accommodations are provided, shall go further in keeping comfortably one or more large Families of Poor, than 3 or 400 *l. per Annum*, distributed to the like Number of Poor when they live dispers'd.

All friendless Orphans, and Children of the Poor, are in these Houses happily provided for, and put in a Way of being a Blessing, instead of a Burden to their Country.

No Vagabond Poor dare come into, or stay long in a Parish, where such a House is erected.

The Rules of governing such an House, tho' not stricter than what are common in all regular Families, oblige the Poor to keep good Hours; to refrain spending their little Gains in Brandy-Shops and Ale-Houses, to the Destruction of their Health; to be mutually assisting to each other in Sickness, or under the Infirmities of Age; to avoid the Temptations of Pilfering and House-breaking, in order to supply their Wants, which are now much better provided for in all Respects,
both

both for their Souls and Bodies, than when they liv'd on common Begging, or in a miserable ruinous Cottage, not knowing where to get the next Meal for themselves or their Children.

Beside these Advantages, the introducing among the Poor, Habits of *Sobriety*, *Obedience*, and *Industry*, will secure any Parish from an Entail of *Poverty* and *Idleness*, and lay such a Foundation for the future Comfort of their Poor, as will make them useful to one another, and not a little beneficial to the Publick.





A N

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Work-House in *Bishopsgate-*
Street, LONDON.



SOON after the *Restoration*, in the 13th
and 14th Years of the Reign of King
Charles II. An Act of Parliament pass,
Entituled, An Act for the better Re-
lief of the Poor of this Kingdom;
wherein, among other Things, Provision was
made for forming one or more Corporations, in
the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and for E-
recting and Governing such Work-House, or
Work-Houses, as should be Erected for employ-
ing

(2)
ing the Poor of those Cities, according to the Intent and Meaning of the said Act.

The Calamities of the Plague, and Burning of the City of *London*, &c. delay'd the good Effects of this Act, till after the Peace of *Ryswick*, when, in the Year 1698, *April* the 4th, in Order to put the said Act in Execution, a Corporation was formed, consisting of the Lord Mayor for the Time being, as President, the Aldermen for the Time being, together with fifty two Citizens, chosen by the Common-Council, to be Assistants; and the said President and Assistants, elected a Deputy-President, and Treasurer, as the said Act directs. And for laying a Foundation of so good a Work, a Supply was granted in *December* following, by an Act of the Common-Council.

In *August* 1699, the Corporation took a House in *Bishopsgate-street*, and were at great Charges in building and fitting the same up for a Work-house; into which they received from the Church-Wardens such Children as were a Charge to the several Parishes, they paying a Weekly Allowance toward their Maintenance.

In *November* 1700, they began to receive on the *Keeper's Side*, Vagabonds and sturdy Beggars; and thus they proceeded, by degrees; it being impracticable to execute all Parts of the Act at once.

The Corporation, according to the Title of the Act, beginning with the *Relief of the Poor*, and taking in poor Children, whose Necessities People are commonly most apt to pity, the good Fruit that was likely to be produc'd from the Education of such Children, and bringing them up to Labour, rais'd up many Benefactors; and in *October* 1701, the Corporation admitted Children upon the following

following Terms ; every Benefactor that contributed 25 *l.* was allow'd to recommend a Child, and in a short time after the setting up this Work-house, the same was regulated and adapted to the several good Ends and Purposes of the Act of Parliament.

This Management was approved by the Common-Council, and a second Supply granted in 1702 ; and the several Orders touching the Matters aforesaid, were confirm'd, and made By-Laws. But afterwards in *November* 1708, it was order'd, that no Child, altho' born within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, should be received from any Benefactor, giving a less Sum than 50 *l.* yet, that the Charity might not be too strictly confined, it was further order'd, that any Benefactor giving 70 *l.* might put in a Child from what Place he thought fit.

The House is divided into two Parts, one call'd the *Steward's Side* ; and the other, the *Keeper's Side* : In the *Steward's Side*, poor Children are taken in from Benefactors, giving 50 or 70 *l.* as beforemention'd ; and these Children are by that Means, with their Labour, rather a Profit than Charge to the House. On this Side are also taken in such Children, as are a Charge to the several Parishes of this City and Liberties to which they belong, and all of them religiously educated, according to the Church of *England*, and employ'd in spinning Wool, or Flax, or else in sewing or knitting. They are dieted and cloath'd, and duly taken Care of in Sickn-ss by Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, belonging to the House ; they are also taught to read, write, and cast Accompts, whereby they

are qualify'd for Services, and honest Ways of Livelihood.

In the other Part, call'd the *Keeper's Side*, Vagabonds, Beggars, Pilferers, lewd, idle, and disorderly Persons, committed by any two of the Governours, have such Relief as is proper for them; and are employ'd in beating Hemp for Twine-Spinners, Hemp-Dressers, Linnen-Weavers, Shoemakers, and other Trades; as also in picking Oakum, and washing Linnen for the Children in the Steward's Side.

In the Year 1713. This House, by reason of some unhappy Differences, was brought under great Discouragements; but, by the Interposition and good Offices of some worthy Citizens, it was kept up; and has been ever since under so prudent a Management, that by a Series of Benefactions, the Weekly Allowances, which were about Ten Years ago *Two Shillings and Six-pence a Week* for each Child put in by the respective Parishes within the Liberties of the City of *London*, were afterwards reduc'd to *Two Shillings a Week*, and are now *Eighteen-pence a Week*, for maintaining and teaching every Child put in by any Church-Warden of the Parishes aforesaid; and 'tis hop'd in time, by the Accession of Benefactions, the Charge may be reduced much more.

And tho' the Act of Parliament for supporting this House, requires the Common-Council of the City of *London*, upon a Certificate from the Corporation, of their Want of a Supply, to levy the same on the Citizens from time to time, not exceeding one Year's Rate for the Relief of the Poor; yet in ten Years past, there has been only Half a Tax levied, amounting to 2300, or 2400 Pounds, which

which was wholly laid out in building of the Prison-part, the Chappel, and other Accommodations for the House.

The Work-house (exclusive of the Chappel and Prison-part) contains above 200 Feet in length, has three Rooms one over another, about 150 Feet in Length; the lowest of which is the Work-Room for Boys, the second for Girls, and the third Room has two Wards for lodging the Boys. The Girls Ward is over the Chappel, which separates the Work-house from the Prison-side.

There are now 93 Boys, and 50 Girls, in all 143 Children, taught, cloath'd, and maintain'd in this House: The Work they are employ'd in is spinning of Jersey; but considering that 20 or 30 Boys are constantly attending by Turns, in the Reading and Writing-Schools, about two Hours every Day, *Sundays* excepted, what they earn being about *Two-pence* a Day each Child, does little more than pay the Charge of the Master of the Childrens Work, the Under-teachers, the Wheels, and Waste they make. That out of the Girls, there are ten by Turns kept at the Reading and Sewing-School, for making up and mending the Linnen for the Boys and themselves; and about the same Number are also by Turns employ'd in knitting and footing the Childrens Stockings, and the rest are employed in Spinning: So that about 85 Wheels serve for both Boys and Girls.

Note. These Wheels are bought in *Old-Bedlam*, for *Sixteen-pence* a-piece; and eight Reels bought there at the same Price, serve the House.

A Gentleman in *Spittle-fields*, concern'd in the Weaving-Trade, finds the Wool ready comb'd that employs the Children, and takes off the Yarn

when spun at a *Penny per Skain*, whether fine or coarse, each Skain containing 240 Threads or Turns round the Reel.

The following is a Bill of Fare for every Week.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday	Bread and Beer.	Beef and Broth	Bread and Butter or Cheese
Monday	Beef-Broth.	Pease-Porridge	Ditto
Tuesday	Bread and Butter or Cheese	Rice Milk	Ditto
Wednesday	Ditto	Plumb-Dumplings	Ditto
Thursday	Ditto	Beef and Broth	Ditto
Friday	Beef-Broth	Barley-Broth	Ditto
Saturday	Bread and Butter or Cheese	Milk-Porridge	Ditto

In Summer-time, Pease, Beans, Greens and Roots are allow'd, as the Season affords them.

The Children attend Prayers twice every Day in the Chappel; and the sturdy Beggars, and loose People, who are now in Number about 60, attend there in a Place by themselves.

By the Account of this Work-House, publish'd at *Easter* 1725, it appears, that there have been, since the Year 1701, educated, discharg'd, and plac'd forth Apprentices

To Officers of Ships, to Trades, and
to Services in several good Families, } 1782

And

And in the same time there have been
 receiv'd and discharg'd, of sturdy Va- } 12265
 gabonds, Beggars, &c.——

*An Account of the Work-House at St.
 Mary White-chappel, in Ayliffe-
 Street, near Lambeth-Street,
 Goodman's Fields.*

June 3. 1725.

THE Church-Wardens and Overseers of the
 Poor of this Parish, being convinc'd that
 the common Method of Relieving them might be
 much improv'd, for the Comfort of the Poor,
 and for saving Money to the Parish, propos'd to
 the Vestry to make an Experiment of taking the
 more necessitous Poor into one House, where they
 might be under the Care of a discreet Man and his
 Wife; which being agreed to, the Vestry added
 as many other experienc'd Gentlemen of the Pa-
 rish to the Church-Wardens and Overseers, as
 made their Number 31 Trustees for this Under-
 taking. These Gentlemen took an House for 16
 Years, from *Michaelmas* 1724, and fitted it up with
 two large Rooms, one to work in, the other to
 refresh in, a Kitchen, a Wash-House, an Apart-
 ment for the Steward, and 4 Wards, with Lodg-
 ings for receiving an 130 Men, Women, and Chil-
 dren, two in a Bed.

When this was done, they gave Publick Notice
 to the Upholsterers and Salesmen of this and the
 neigh-

neighbouring Parishes, to send in Proposals for furnishing them, at the cheapest Rates, with Bedding, &c. necessary for the House.

After this, the Trustees gave Publick Notice to all such as would furnish them with wholesome Provisions at the best Rate, and thereupon they agreed with

A Brewer, for Beer, at 8 s. a Barrel, 36 Gallons to the Barrel.——

A Baker, for Household Bread, at a Penny a Pound.

A Butcher, for Beef, at 7 Farthings a Pound.

A Milk-Woman, for Milk, at 10 Quarts for a Shilling.

A Cheese-Monger, for Cheese, at 3 d. a Pound; and Butter at 5 d. a Pound.

They agreed also with a Steward to bespeak Provisions, &c. daily or weekly, as wanted, and to keep an Account of all sent in by these Tradesmen, as well as other Expences of the House; and that his Wife should direct the Affairs of the Kitchen, and keeping the House clean.

The Trustees then enquir'd into the Circumstances of their Parish Pensioners, and gave Notice to the most helpless of them to come to this House, or that they would be discharg'd from the Parish Books, as the Act of Parliament directs.

20 Men and Women from 40 to 80 Years of Age, and

8 Children, Boys and Girls, from 4 to 8 Years old, came into the House about *Lady-Day* 1728, and more are daily adding to the Number; while others chose to struggle with their Necessities, and to continue in a starving Condition, with the Liberty of haunting the Brandy-Shops, and such

like

like Houses, rather than submit to live regularly in Plenty.

None are compell'd to come into this House, that want only a little present Relief, while they or their Children are under a Fit of Sickness, or other Misfortunes. Nor are any of those that do come into the House, oblig'd to work beyond their Strength, or more than is consistent with their Health: And if any are sick, they are carefully nurs'd by those that are well, and an Apothecary finds the House with all necessary Medicines for 12 l. per Annum. If any are destitute of Apparel, they are provided at the Publick Charge, by the Trustees. The Washing is all done in the House, and the Women make and mend all the Linnen.

Though much Profit could not be expected from the Labour of People, old or infirm, or under Age, and who were all to learn the Business they were to be employ'd in; the Trustees took into Consideration how to set them to work in some easie Business, consistent with their Strength and Unskilfulness; and resolv'd, that they should work for nothing, for any body that would instruct them to work till their Hands were in. Upon which, a Weaver in the Neighbourhood provided them with Hempen Thread, call'd *Russia Yarn*, to wind upon Rills for the Use of the Sack-cloth and Sail-cloth Weavers.

So many People work at this, as wind off about 60 Pound weight in a Day.

The same Gentleman finds *Junk* (Pieces of old Cable) to imploy others in picking Oakum; about 12 work at this, and pick about 100 Weight in a Week.

The

(10)
The Children are employ'd in learning to read, and picking Oakum : and the rest in making the Beds, and keeping the House clean.

The Weekly Bill of Fare is much the same as in other Places, only they have three Flesh Days in the Week, viz *Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.*

The Steward is allow'd to give each Person daily,
1 Pound of Bread.

1 Quart of Beer.

2 Ounces of Cheese, or more if they want it ; beside Milk-Porridge, Pease-Porridge, Beef-Broth, or Burgow, when they don't eat Flesh.

On Flesh-Days, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Pound of Beef is allow'd each Person ; according to which Proportions, the Steward lays in what is necessary for the House from Day to Day, or Week to Week, from the Tradesmen under Contract with the Trustees, and his Notes for Provisions being given to each Tradesman, are carry'd to their Cashier, and paid off at stated Times, after being compar'd with the Steward's Book. By which Method, it seems almost impossible for the Steward or Tradesmen to impose upon the Trustees, or the Trustees, if they could be so inclin'd, upon the Parishioners. And the great Humanity and Tenderness with which the Poor, under their Care, are treated, makes their Condition, in many Respects, more comfortable than some of their Neighbours.

Ratcliff-Hamlet, Stepney, *A Lodging-House for the Poor.*

June 1725.

THE Inhabitants of this Hamlet paying upwards of 70 *l. per Annum* House-Rent for the Poor, resolv'd, about two Years since, upon fitting up a large House in *London-Street*, belonging to the Hamlet, and now called the *Town-House*, for lodging all the Poor who received Pensions, and were before lodg'd at the publick Charge.

There are now upwards of 30 poor People, all Women, except two Men, in the House, who are allow'd each of them 12 *d.* a Week Pension, and the Liberty to get what they can by their own Industry, either at Home by Spinning, winding Silk, &c. or by going Abroad to wash, scour, sell Fish, or do any Thing else to get a Penny. And as for such Poor as will not be lodg'd in this House, a Deduction of 6 *d.* a Week is made from each of their Pensions, towards the Repairs, &c. of the House.

There is a Mistress, and an Assistant or two, who take Care to keep the House clean, and in Order, and are particularly charged to see the Poor all in Bed, and their Fires and Candles out, at 9 a Clock at Night, or soon after.

Note, The Vestry of the Hamlet have a Design, at the next Quarterly Meeting, to set all the Poor to work, and wholly maintain them.

D

Of

Of the Grey-Coat-Hospital in Westminster.

A Proposal being made to the Vestry at St. Margaret's Westminster, about the Year 1701, they agreed to let the Trustees of the Grey-Coat-School have a large House belonging to the Parish Rent-free for seven Years; which Grant has been renew'd from time to time ever since, for the Reception of as many of the Parish-Children (with the usual Pensions given to their Nurses) as the Trustees would undertake to maintain and imploy with Work.

At first the Trustees took in the 50 Boys belonging to the Charity-School, and at several times afterwards so many Boys and Girls as have sometimes increas'd the Number of Children to above 130, which is the Number of them at present, including those on the Parish Account, and have set them all to Work; some upon spinning of Wool; others upon Housewifry, sewing, knitting, &c. And the Incomes of the Charity, with their Earnings, are appointed towards finding them in Diet, Lodging, and other Necessaries: The Management whereof succeeded so well, that, in order to lay a more solid Foundation for its Support and Maintenance, Her late Majesty was pleas'd, in the 5th Year of her Reign, to incorporate the said School, and to make the Trustees One Body Politick, by the Name of *The Governours of the Grey-Coat-*

Coat-Hospital in Tothil-Fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen ANNE.

The better to give an Idea of the good Management of this Working-Hospital, the Reader shall first be presented with the Particulars of the Annual Expence for supporting it, as computed by a Medium taken from the Books of the House for four Years, from 1720, to 1723 inclusive; and then with the Means of defraying this Expence.

The Annual Expence.

For Repairs and Furniture, viz.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Bricklayer	20	19	00
Carpenter	9	09	00
Glazier	4	12	03
Emptying of Vaults	3	11	09
Smith	2	12	00
For Spinning Tackle	2	15	00
Turnery Wares	3	06	06
The Brazier	1	15	03
Clockmaker	0	11	00
Paviour	2	02	00
Plummer	1	17	06
For Blankets and Coverlids	6	00	06
Mopps	1	00	00
		66	11 09

For Cloathing.

For Woollen Cloth	26	01	03
Linnen Cloth	48	08	10½
		74	10 1½
Carry'd forward	141	01	10½
D 2			Leather

l. s. d.
Brought forward 141 01 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Leather Breeches ———	10	14	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Shoes, Mending, &c	55	03	06
The Taylor ———	7	16	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Stuffs ———	1	19	00
Yarn ———	11	09	00
Caps for the Boys ———	1	13	08 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bodices and Stomachers--	2	04	09
Shoe Buckles ———	0	16	06

91 17 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Provisions.

	l.	s.	d.
The Baker ———	156	02	09
Butcher ———	122	19	03
Cheesemonger ———	103	17	03
Milk-Woman ———	17	02	01 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soap-Boiler ———	35	16	06
Corn-Chandler ———	16	02	00
Tallow-Chandler —	11	19	00
Coal-Merchant ———	25	15	00
Excise of Small-Beer	11	18	00 $\frac{1}{4}$
Apothecary ———	14	09	09
			516 01 07 $\frac{3}{4}$

Books.

The Bookseller. ——— 8 00 07 $\frac{1}{2}$

Carry'd forward 757 01 07

Appren-

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	757	01	07

Apprentices.

With Apprentices. — — — 57 11 04 $\frac{1}{2}$

Incidents.

The Book of petty Disbursements 49 13 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

Salaries and Wages.

The Master and Stewards 40 00 00

The Mistress and Matron 20 00 00

The Collector, Singing-
Master, and Messenger } 15 00 00
at 5 l. each — — — }

Three Nurses at 5 l. each 15 00 00

Two Spinning Women } 10 00 00
at Ditto — — — }

The Cook and Landry- } 10 00 00
Maid at Ditto — — — }

————— 110 00 00

—————
974 06 09 $\frac{3}{4}$

It remains now to give an Account how the
Expence of the House is defray'd by the Produce
of their Labour, and the charitable Contributions of
well disposed Persons.

Annual

Annual Receipts.

The Materials for employing the Children in Spinning, are furnished by a Wool-Merchant in <i>Long-Lane, South-wark</i> ; who pays 1 s. 2 d. per Pound, one with another, for working it up, which annually amounts to about —	l. s. d. 80 00 00
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The Casual Benefactions by Gifts and Legacies, — — —	} 894 00 00
Collection at St. <i>Margaret's Church-Doors</i> , — — —	
Subscriptions and Rents, amount to about <i>per Annum</i> — — —	

974 00 00

By the foregoing Account of Disbursements, it may be observed, that 130 poor Children of this Parish are not only instructed in the Principles and Duties of Christianity, but also in the Means of getting a Livelihood by their own Labour, and entirely cloath'd and maintain'd; to which, adding the Maintenance of the Steward, Matron, and ten Servants, necessary for keeping the House in Order, the Persons being in all 142, the whole Expence comes to 6 l. 17 s. 3 d. *per Annum*, or about 2 s. 7 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ a Week each, exclusive of the Profits by their Labour; which, according to the above Computation, reduces the Charge to about 2 s. 5 d. a Week for each Person.

And

And that it may appear how well they are provided for in the Article of Food, the Reader is presented with the following weekly Bill of Fare,

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday	Bread and Butter or Cheese	Beef, Broth and Pease	Bread and Butter or Cheese.
Monday	Ditto	Bread and Butter or Cheese	Ditto
Tuesday	Each a Half-peny Roll	As Sunday	Ditto
Wednesday	As Sunday	Fruментy	Ditto
Thursday	A Half-peny Roll	As Sunday	Ditto
Friday	As Sunday	Pease-Porridge	Ditto
Saturday	A Half-peny Roll	Milk-Porridge	Ditto

N. B. They are allow'd Beer at every Meal, without any Limitation.

And as a Proof of the great Benefit of this Hospital to the Parish, there has been put out at the Mouth of *January 1724-5*. since its Foundation, to Apprenticeships and Services 391. And those who have had Servants from it, have given that Testimony of the good Fruit of the Habit of Industry acquir'd by the Children under this Discipline, that they have declar'd, they would much rather take a Servant from hence for nothing, than to give Money with one from those Nurseries for Children, where there is no Work added to their Learning. —

A Letter from a Gentleman at Greenwich, to his Friend at London, concerning the Girls School of that Place.

SIR,

Greenwich, May 4. 1724.

IN the Year 1700, several charitable Ladies of this Town, join'd their Subscriptions for setting up a School for Teaching and Cloathing 30 Girls. Some Time after a Proposal was made to the said Gentlewomen, that if they pleas'd to allow the Charge that was usually allow'd for Cloathing the Children, to be laid out in Materials for setting them to Work, the Mistress might teach the Children to make their own Cloaths; which would have this Advantage in it, that tho' nothing might be sav'd in the Charge, yet the Children, by being inur'd to Labour, would be better prepar'd for Services in the Families where they might afterwards be plac'd. A Tryal of this Proposal for one Year was soon resolv'd on, and the Success was such, that it has been continu'd with some Improvements, ever since.

The Gentlewomen, who are Trustees, have a Treasurer chosen among themselves; and the Account of Expences of this School, is kept in so regular a Manner, as to be worthy the Imitation of other Schools.

In 1716. The School was in such Reputation that the Trustees were enabled, by a Collection

the Church-Doors, to augment the Children from 30 to 40. And the Collection has been yearly continued ever since for keeping up that Number : So that since the School was first set up, about 200 Children have gone out to Services in private Families ; and no sooner is there a Vacancy in the School, but Interest is made by poor Parents to get another in ; so pleas'd are they with the Management of it, tho' at first, they were much averse to it.

Before an Account is given of the Method of employing them, it will undoubtedly be acceptable to you, to be inform'd of some of the Methods us'd in governing this School. The Trustees for directing it, wisely judging that Shame might have a better Effect on the Minds of their own Sex, than Fear ; have order'd the Mistress to punish them rather with what may excite their Modesty, than their Dread of corporal Punishment. In order to this, the Names of the Children are all enter'd on a Table, hung up in the School ; against each Name there are seven Holes, with a Peg in the first of them. When a Child commits a Fault, the Peg is remov'd one Hole from her Name, and she is admonish'd accordingly. Upon the second Offence, she is led up to the Table ; and, upon removing the Peg to another Hole from her Name, admonish'd again, with an Injunction to get a Psalm, or a Piece of a Chapter by Heart, which the Child must take Care to do, or the Peg is carried on to a fourth or fifth Hole, by which she is look'd upon as a high Criminal upon Record in the School, till some Attonement by Task, or otherwise, has prevail'd with the Mistress to remove the Peg back again, and to wipe out all past Faults.

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If the Hearts of the Children are not melted by this Usage, the Mistress proceeds to greater Severity, by pinning a Horn-Book, or a Rod upon the Child, according to the Nature of the Offence: But for high Crimes, such as profaning God's Name, Lying, or Pilfering, they are dress'd up in a Fool's Cap and Coat, and made to sit in the Middle of the School for an Hour or more, which they have in great Abhorrence. And if they have pilfer'd of any Person out of the School, they are made to go publickly in that Dress, and ask Pardon of the Person offended, which they do with great Reluctance; but this they rather do, than be turn'd out of the School, as they must be, if they don't comply with the Rules of it.

Thus the Mistress has seldom Occasion to proceed to severer Punishments, and the Children acquire under this Discipline such a Tenderness of giving Offence, as, through GOD'S Grace, may remain with them ever after; and where they have been put out, the Modesty and Dutifulness with which they serve, has very much recommended them.

An Account of the Materials for Employing the Children of this School, beside their Learning to Read.

THE Mistress buys the following Materials to be spun, knit, or sew'd by the Children for their Cloaths, viz.

Wool in <i>London</i> for 13 <i>d. per Pound</i> ,	L.	s.	d.
ready dress'd, and about 100 Pound			
Weight, one Year with another,			
serves for making Gowns and Pet-	05	08	04
ticoats for 40 Children, which at			
13 <i>d. per Pound</i> , comes to ———			

This, being spun by the Children,			
is put out to a Weaver in <i>London</i> ,			
who has 4 <i>d. per Yard</i> , for Weav-			
ing half Yard broad Stuff; which,			
as was said, suffices for Cloathing 40	09	06	08
Children for the Woollen Part, and			
makes about 560 Yards, which at			
4 <i>d. per Yard</i> , costs ———			

NOTE, *About 14 Yards make a Gown and Petticoat, but there being a Remainder of last Year's Weaving, there were only 416 Yards wove this Year.*

Flax in <i>Southwark</i> , ready prepar'd			
for the Wheel, there is bought			
80 Pound Weight; which, being			
spun by the Children, serves to	02	13	04
make so much Thread, as when			
wove, makes Linnen enough for			
the Childrens Shifts one Year,			
which at 8 <i>d. per Pound</i> comes to,			

Carried forward	17	08	04
-----------------	----	----	----

	l.	s.	d.
Brought forward	17	08	04

This Thread is put into the Hands of a Weaver in the Country, who weaves it about Ell-wide for 8 d. an Ell, and it generally makes 83 Ells more or less, which at 8 d. per Ell, comes to, — — — — —	}	02 15 04
--	---	----------

Whitening the same Number of Ells, at 4 d. per Ell, comes to, —	}	01 07 08
--	---	----------

*Note. Each Girl is allow'd six Shifts
in four Years, and all their Linnen
is made up by themselves.*

160 Yards of <i>Russia</i> or <i>Silesia</i> Lin- nen, serve to make 80 Aprons, for one Year's Wear, which at 6 d. per Yard, comes to, — — — — —	}	04 00 00
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45 Ells of finer Linnen, serve for 80 Caps and Bands for a Year's Wearing, which at 20 d. per Ell, comes to, — — — — —	}	03 15 00
---	---	----------

10 Yards of Muslin for Borders at 2 s. 6 d. per Yard, — — — — —	}	01 05 00
--	---	----------

30 Yards of Dy'd Linnen to line the Bodies and Sleeves of their Gowns at 12 d. per Yard, comes to, — — — — —	}	01 10 00
--	---	----------

Carried forward	32 01 04
	Brought

d.	Brought forward	l. s. d.
04		32 01 04
70	Yards of red Bays are bought every other Year, for under Petticoats, which are made by the Children ; and at 20 <i>d.</i> per Yard come to 05 16 08. the half of which for one Year's Wear, is	02 18 04
04		
08	6 Pounds of Cotton Thread, at 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per Pound, serves a Year for Gloves, being knit by the Children, which at 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per Pound, comes to, — — — — —	00 18 06
10	Pounds of blue Worsted at 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per Pound, serve to make 40 Pair of Stockings, knit by the Children, which come to, — — — — —	01 15 00
00	<i>Note,</i> Every other Year 5 Pounds of Worsted suffice to new Foot their Stockings.	
80	Pair of Shoes serve one Year, at 2 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> — — — — —	09 00 00
00		
40	Pair of Pattens every other Year, suffice for the School, one half at 12 <i>d.</i> and the other at 10 <i>d.</i> which come to 01 16 08. and the half of that for one Year, is — — — — —	00 18 04
00		
10	Pair of Leather Bodices and Stomachers, are annually bought for the School at 2 <i>s.</i> per Pair, which come to, — — — — —	01 00 00
04		

Total 48 11 06

Beside

Beside the Articles above-mentioned, so much blue Camlet is bought at 14 *d. per* Yard, as serves for making riding Hoods for the Childrens Use in wet Weather, which remain in the School till they are worn out; and several Materials, as Needles, Thread, Ferret, and other things, are allow'd to the Girls for making and mending their Cloaths. And as for the Article of Wheels, about 26 have serv'd the School since it was open'd, which are bought at 16 *d.* a Piece in *Old Bedlam*.

Thus, you see the whole Charge of well Cloathing 40 Girls, annually comes to 48 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* which is 1 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ for one Girl; in which Expence, if what is sav'd by their Labour be not considerable, yet the Advantage accruing to the Children, by the Share they have in making and mending their Cloaths, as it makes them good Servants and good Housewives, is not to be express'd.

The most experienc'd Spinners are put to spinning *Linnen*, that as little Waste might be made as possible; and the Beginners are put to spin *Woollen* first, which necessarily occasions some bad Work; this is laid by, and wove by itself, to be made up into Cloaths for the Children who are Beginners, till their Hands are come better in.

Out of the Childrens Labour upon the Materials before mentioned, there is a Reserve of fine strip'd Woollen Stuff, which is apply'd to the following Use.

The Children, when they go to Service, are allow'd to take their School-Cloaths with them; and if they behave themselves well, at the End of the first six Months, there is given to them a striped Gown and Petticoat, out of the reserved Stock aforesaid, and 20 Shillings.

The

The Trustees of this School, purposely avoid binding any of the Children out Apprentices, chusing rather to place them out to a Year's Service for 25 or 30 Shillings Wages ; and if their Behaviour be such as recommends them, they are continu'd in Service a Year longer, for which they are allow'd 40 Shillings by the Families where they serve, and for a third Year 50 Shillings.

It must be observ'd, that the better to qualify these Children for Housewifery, the Mistress makes Choice of two or three of them to wash the School, wash and mend Linnen, scour and wash Dishes, and do such other Business, as the School affords Scope for : And these Children, when their Hands are brought into that Sort of Work, are again reliev'd by two or three others, at the Discretion of the Mistress.

About four Years in this School, qualify the Children for Service ; and if it happen that any of these Children, by the Death or Removal of their Master or Mistress, should be out of Place, they are allow'd to return to School, to assist in Spinning, and such other Business as they are capable of, till they can be provided with another Service ; and are allow'd out of the School Fund as their Labour deserves.

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But tho' this Provision is made to keep them out of Idleness, there is so great a Call for Servants out of this School, that they seldom lie long upon Hand, especially if the Children have distinguished themselves by their Behaviour.

I have been the more particular in describing the Management of this School, because the Ladies, who have the Oversight of it, seem to have carry'd it to the utmost Perfection, so as to enable the
Chil-

(28)
Children to shift honestly by their own Industry, if it should be their Lot to be cast into any Part of the Kingdom where they might be friendless. And whoever will take the Trouble to visit the School, will with Pleasure see a Proof of what has been said; a Mistress governing with as little Severity as possible, and the Children applying themselves to learn all that is taught in the School, with the utmost Chearfulness; and the Employments aforesaid not at all interfering with their learning to Read, and say the Church-Catechism, and attending the publick Prayers of the Church, every Day in the Year.

I am,

S I R, &c.

*A second Letter from a Gentleman at
Greenwich to his Friend at Lon-
don.*

S I R,

Greenwich, Aug. 13. 1724.

I Am glad to acquaint you, that beside the Benefit redounding to this Place formerly mentioned, there is a generous Attempt for employing the poor People of both Sexes in this Parish.

It being observ'd that the Poor were very numerous, and cost about 800 *l.* to the Parish annually for supporting them; Two honourable Gentlemen of the Town offer'd to build a commodious House for Lodging and Dieting all those Poor, provided the Parish would consent to dispose of their

And their weekly Allowances under such a Management, as might, with the Produce of their Labour, wholly maintain them.

The Parishioners, taking the same into their Consideration, thankfully accepted of this Offer, and submitted the Direction of it to such Management, as the said Gentlemen should prescribe.

Mr. *Matthew Marryott* of *Olney* in *Buckinghamshire*, having, with great Success, directed the setting up Houses of Maintenance for the Poor in *Buckinghamshire*, and other Counties, was invited to *Greenwich*, to propose a Plan, by which the like might be done there. Accordingly, this Summer, a commodious House has been built near the Church, at the Charge of the Honourable Gentlemen aforesaid; and at *Midsummer*, all such Poor, as receiv'd Weekly Pensions from the Parish, were admitted into it, to the Number of 90 odd, and are at present employ'd in picking of Oakum, winding Silk for the Throwsters, spinning Jersey, and such other Work as they are capable of, under Mr. *Marryott's* Direction.

This Undertaking being in its Infancy, it does not yet appear what will be the Success of it; but one good Effect it has already had, *viz.* That those that are absolutely necessitous, are better provided for than they were before; and many of those who were before burthensome to the Parish, have exerted themselves, so as to live by their own Industry, to avoid giving that Burthen; by which, the Parish have already sav'd considerably. And it has prov'd an effectual Means to drive Beggars out of the Town, notwithstanding the People in this House are lodg'd and dieted in so commodious a Manner as they are.

I am,

SIR, &c.

F

P. S.

P. S. They are furnish'd with old Cable cut into Pieces, commonly called *Junk*, from the King's Yard at *Deptford*, to be pick'd into Oakum, for which they allow the Work-House 4*s.* *per* hundred Weight.

The Bill of Fare for a Week.

	<i>Breakfast.</i>	<i>Dinner.</i>	<i>Supper.</i>
Sunday	Bread and Cheese	Beef and Broth	Bread and Cheese
Monday	Beef-Broth	Hafty-Pud- ding	Ditto
Tuesday	Milk-Por- ridge	Plumb-Pud- ding	Ditto
Wednesday	Milk-Por- ridge	Beef and Broth	Ditto
Thursday	Beef-Broth.	Rice-Milk	Ditto
Friday	Milk-Por- ridge	Beef and Broth	Ditto
Saturday	Beef-Broth.	Hafty-Pud- ding	Ditto

*A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Par-
fect, Minister at Stroud, to the Se-
cretary of the Society at London for
promoting Christian Knowledge.*

SIR,

Nov. 9. 1723.

S OON after the Proposals above-mentioned were made, the Vestry came to a Resolution to build an House, and appointed seven Persons Trustees to manage that Affair. And they presently contracted with a Builder, and erected a large convenient

venient Brick-House in the Year 1721, which cost 360*l.* The Person who built it, worthily consented to be paid by our yearly Charity of 60*l.* from the City of *Rochester*: And the employing that Gift this way was, in the Opinion of a very eminent Lawyer, agreeable to the Will of the Donor; whose principal Design was to promote Industry and good Living among the Poor, and to make their Lives more comfortable to themselves and others, than they commonly are. And how far this House has, and is like to answer what is offered in the Proposals, I now beg Leave to acquaint the SOCIETY.

The first Article relates to Parish-Orphans: And they are happily provided for in these Houses. We have now 14 or 15 in ours; who are employ'd in spinning Jersey by a Person of the Parish, who twists and dyes it, and then sells it for Stockings; and some can earn 2*d.* *per* Day in Winter, and 3*d.* in the Summer. The Officers receive their Money, and provide every Thing they want. These Children us'd to be kept in poor Families at 2*s.* *per* Week, and bred up in the grossest Idleness and Vice! But now they are inur'd to Labour, and help to maintain themselves, earning at least their Diet. And by this Method, a great deal is saved to the Parish, and the Children themselves virtuously and christianly brought up, and made fit for good Services.

I should acquaint you likewise, that we intend not that Spinning shall be their whole Business; but they are to be taught to knit their own Stockings, to make their Caps, Aprons, and Shifts; to clean the House, make Beds, to assist (as they are able) in washing and getting up the Cloaths, dressing of

Victuals, and such other Offices, as will make them good Servants. We put out one Girl this last Week upon good Terms, into a sober Family, and shall do the same by the rest, as they become qualify'd. And this Proposal, as it takes Place in Market-Towns, and populous Parishes, will, I hope, save many a poor Orphan from being ruin'd. We now find Parish-Officers too eager to get rid of them; and they place them out so young with little Money (two Guineas a common Price) to sorry Masters, that 'tis little better than murdering them. But when Children are put into a Way of contributing to their own Maintenance, and may be kept in these Houses at little or no Charge to the Parish, till they are old enough for Trades or Services; it can hardly be suppos'd, that Officers will *then* be so monstrously cruel, as to go on in the old Road of sacrificing them. Besides, I hope *those Gentlemen* will also seriously consider farther, that God himself *defendeth the Fatherless*, and will surely be the *Avenger of all such* as are so void of *Bowels of Mercy* towards them. The Command is plain and express; *Ye shall not afflict any Widow, or fatherless Child. If thou afflict them in any wise, and they cry at all unto me, I will surely hear their Cry; And my Wrath shall wax hot, and I will kill you with the Sword; and your Wives shall be Widows, and your Children fatherless*, Exod. xxii. 22, 23, 24. This barbarous Practice might indeed be in a good Measure suppress'd, if his Majesty's Justices of the Peace would sign no Indentures, without enquiring into the Age of the Children, and the Character and Circumstances of their intended Masters; or at least not without an Order of Vestry, sign'd by the Minister of the Parish where such Children live;

live; who ('tis to be suppos'd) will be very cautious and vigilant in so important a Matter.

But if our Legislators should, in their great Wisdom, think fit to revise and make any Additions to the late Act, relating to Work-Houses, it is to be hop'd, that this great Hardship poor Parish-Orphans now lie expos'd to, will be entirely remov'd; and that then a Clause will be likewise added, empowering some of the ablest and discreetest Inhabitants to act always jointly with the Parish-Officers in the Direction of the said Houses. And by this Method they cannot well fail to answer all the excellent Ends we have so much Reason to expect from them.

The second Article is, to provide for the Aged, Sick, and Impotent Poor in these Houses. And this End they happily serve in all Respects. We have now several very ancient Men, that live as comfortably in our House, as any Persons in the Parish. They are wholly remov'd from the Cares and Troubles of *this Life*, and have little or nothing to do, but to prepare themselves for the *next*. When they are sick, we have a convenient Apartment for them, and some of the Women of the House look after them: They have likewise an Apothecary to attend them, and want nothing that their Cases may require. We have one Man in the House about 56, who has been little better than a common Beggar for many Years: Some Time ago he was brought from another Parish very ill, and ready to be devour'd with Vermin; and all possible Care was presently taken of him; our Apothecary attended him, and the Officers provided new Cloaths for him. And now, unless he gives over rambling, and continues orderly in the House,

House, doing such Work as the Governours think him capable of, our next Care will be to send him to an House of Correction.

We have also a very old deaf Woman in the House, who knits well, and is useful that Way, considering her Age. We have likewise several other Women ; and some are able to wash, dress Victuals, &c. and even the most infirm can reel, sew, and mend the Childrens Cloaths ; and are serviceable in one Respect or other.

The third Proposal was, that all Elderly Women, who were only chargeable to the Parish for their House-Rent, should be accommodated in this House, but we have not one of this Sort ; tho' before our House was built, that single Article amounted to near 30 *l. per Annum*, and occasioned a great deal of Trouble to the Officers of the Parish.

The fourth Article related to such Widows as had Children, and commonly large Pensions upon that Account. But neither are we at much Charge this Way. We have only one Woman and her three Children, who are allow'd a Room in the House ; but the Mother goes out to work, and the Children spin, and have their own Earnings, maintaining themselves. There were several others, who were Pensioners before ; but being healthy, robust Persons, they openly declar'd, that they would drink less strong Beer, &c. and work their Fingers to the Bones, before they would come into the House, or be any longer oblig'd to the Parish. And, I think, I may safely aver, that they live better now without, than they did before with their monthly Allowances.

A considerable Sum is likewise yearly sav'd to our Parish by the fifth Proposal. For we send now
such

such poor travelling People, as fall sick in our Streets, to the Work-house, and not to Ale-houses, as usual ; where large Reckonings were presently run up, and such extravagant Things done, that many have pretended themselves sick, for the Sake of being sent to such Quarters. But since we have taken this Course, we have not had half the Trouble as before. A Woman indeed, not long since, pretended she was in Travail, expecting Money from the Officers to go forward to the next Parish. But being conducted to the House, put to Bed, and made to take Things proper for her Condition, she found she should be detected, and so soon took an Opportunity to go about her Business ; whereas if she had been sent to a Publick-house, I know not how long her Labour might have lasted.

'Twas propos'd in the last Article, that the Charity-Schools should be annexed to the Work-houses. Ours is so ; and very many Advantages attend it. We gave before *25 l. per Annum* to a Master and Mistress, with two Chaldrons of Coals, and paid *6 l.* a Year House-Rent. But now, by having such a convenient Room for the School in the Work-house, that one Master and Mistress will serve for both, we save great Part of this Money, and apply it to a good Use, which we very much wanted it for, *viz.* to place out our Charity Children to good Trades and Services. Several Boys have already had the Benefit of it ; and there are others, who will shortly be qualify'd to receive it. This Method is farther advantageous both to our Charity-Children and Parish-Orphans. For some of the former spin and earn *2 d.* or *3 d. per Day* ; and so have not only their Education, Cloaths, and Money

ney to place them out ; but partly maintain themselves, even while they are at School, by being thus set to Work, and carrying Home their Earnings to their Parents. The latter, *viz.* the poor Parish-Orphans, have likewise the Opportunity of good Instruction with their Labour, and are allow'd sufficient Time every Day for their Learning. 'Tis a great Pleasure to me to visit them often, to see them sometimes industrious at their Wheels, sometimes diligent at their Books ; and to find them Mornings and Evenings devoutly praying to God for themselves and Benefactors, and singing Psalms, and praising him for these signal Mercies vouchsafed unto them. Amongst these Children, we have a poor Girl, who, before she was taken into the House, was the most miserable Wretch upon Earth. Her Face is sadly burnt and disfigured ; and being almost blind, she did nothing but creep about begging in the Streets ; and such a lamentable Spectacle, as, I think, was hardly ever seen. But, I thank God, there is a great Alteration in her Circumstances ; and she is now as happy, as before she was miserable. This poor Creature has a good Memory, and a soft, pleasant Voice ; and 'tis delightful to hear her repeat Bishop *Ken's* Hymns, which her Mistress has taught her. Neither is she altogether useless in the House ; she helps about the Beds, and makes a shift to do some other little Things in it.

This, Sir, is the present State of our House ; and, I hope, it shews the Proposals to be practicable in every Part of them. They are likewise altogether as advantageous to the whole Parish. Our House was open'd about *Midsummer* 1722, and presently check'd the Growth of our Rates, which were in a fair Way to have risen to such an Height, that I verily believe,

believe, the Inhabitants could never have been able to have paid them. As soon as we had resolv'd upon this Undertaking, 'twas agreed that our Charity from *Rocheſter*, ſhould be reſerv'd to pay for the Building; and *that* 60 *l.* is ſav'd entire for that Purpoſe every Year. Beſides which, our Poor-Rates decreaſe; notwithstanding ſeveral chargeable Accidents about Settlements, &c. have happened; and we have been at a conſiderable Expence in furniſhing the Houſe. And 'tis eaſie to ſhew, (and, I believe, moſt of the Pariſhioners are convinc'd of it) that in a little Time they will not be oblig'd to raiſe above 100 *l.* per Year, whereas the Rates (exclusive of the *Rocheſter* Charity) lately amounted to 230 *l.* and were ſtill riſing. Beſides, the Money now expended in the Houſe, circulates duly among the Tradeſmen of the Pariſh, who ſerve it in their Turns, and have their Bills regularly paid. Whereas, what Money the Poor receiv'd before, was for the moſt part idly and extravagantly ſpent, and did little real ſervice to themſelves or their Neighbours. But more of this will be ſeen from the Rules of the Houſe, and the Method of keeping our Books; which I will likewiſe ſend you, as ſoon as I have Time to copy them.

Such are the Advantages which we do, and ſhall reap from our Work-houſe; and that without farming it out, without pinching the Poor, or getting rid of our poor Orphans after a cruel and un-chriſtian Manner. But give me Leave, Sir, to add, that there are ſtill more behind; *Great and Noble ones. For bleſſed is the Man, that provideth for the ſick and needy: The Lord will deliver him in the Time of Trouble.* This *Work and Labour of Love*, will teſtify our Gratitude to our great Benefactor

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and

and Redeemer, and entitle us to his Favour and Mercy. *Inasmuch*, He will say at the great Day of Judgment, *as ye have done done it unto one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me.*

I think I have nothing further to trouble the SOCIETY with at present, but only to assure them that I am,

SIR,

*Their most oblig'd, and most
obedient humble Servant,*

Ca. Parfekt.

*An Extract of several Letters, giving
an Account of Work-houses set up in
the County of Essex, viz.*

Barking, alias Bury-king.

SIR,

March 13, 17²⁴/₂₅.

IN the Year 1721, the Parish took a House upon a Lease for 30 Years, at 10 *l.* per Annum, and having fitted it up with necessary Accommodations for receiving the poor Pensioners of the Parish, they open'd at *Christmas* the same Year. It will conveniently lodge about 48 People, two in a Bed; and there is a small Infirmary built on the Backside of the House, but the People are generally in good Health, that there has been hitherto little Occasion to use it.

The Number of Poor now in the House is,

4 old Men	} from 50 to 80 Years of Age.
10 old Women	
3 Boys	} from 4 to 7 Years old.
3 Girls	

20.

Their

Their Employment is picking Oakum, at which they earn altogether about 20 l. *per Annum*; the Materials for this Sort of Work being Pieces of old Cable, or Junk (as it is call'd,) are bought of two Merchants, one at *Rotherhitb*, near *Three Mariners Stairs*, and the other at *Cuckold's Point*, and cost from 7 s. to 10 s. *per hundred Weight*; which is sold again in Oakum for 10 s. or 12 s. *per hundred*.

Or in spun Yarn at 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per Pound*.

Or in Rope Yarn at 2 d. *per l.* or 16 s. 8 d. *per C. Wt.* For all these are made out of old Cable.

The Women knit and mend Stockings for the whole Family, make Beds, and keep the House clean, and sometimes pick Oakum.

The Steward and his Wife have the Government of the Family; he buys all Necessaries for Food at the Market, and she takes Care for dressing it.

The Victuals is divided into Messes, 4 Persons to a Mess; and this being a cheap Country for Flesh, they have 4 Flesh Days in the Week.

Bread and Beer are allow'd to all without Limitation. They have Roast Beef at the three great Festivals, and Plumb-Pudding at *Christmas*.

The Poor's Rate here is reduc'd from 2 s. to 1 s. in the Pound, and the Poor better provided for.

Malden, Essex.

SIR,

Jan. 30. 17 $\frac{24}{25}$.

I Have inform'd my self of the State of our Work-house; and, as you desir'd, send you these Particulars. The Reverend Dr. *Plumb*, a Native of this Place, left by his Will several Lands, with considerable Sums of Money for charitable

Uses in *Malden*, one of which was the Building and Endowing a Work-house. What the particular Sum is, that was design'd for the Work-house, does not yet appear; For the Remainder, after the Discharge of all Debts and Legacies, was to be assign'd for this Use,

Now, tho' several of the Trustees were Inhabitants and Magistrates of the Town, and the Town grievously oppress'd with the Weight of the Poor's Rates; yet, for some Reasons, it was not thought proper to demand the Money for the Work-house of the Executor, for several Years after the Doctor's Death: But about 10 Years ago, the Work-house was built, which cost about a thousand Pounds: and about two hundred more was laid out for Goods and Utensils.

It's said, there is about 700 *l.* still behind, which is to be laid out in Land for the Support of the Work-house; but the Trustees do not yet think fit to demand it.

Before this Provision was made, our Poor's Rates were from three to five Shillings in the Pound *per Annum*; but now one Shilling in the Pound is the ordinary Stint in our Parish, and the other two Parishes about half as much. There are now not twenty poor People in the Work-house; for this is one constant good Effect of it, that many of the Poor will endeavour to live of themselves, rather than be so provided for. I think this is all you desired to know, and therefore, with due Respects,

I remain,

SIR, &c.

St. Alban's, Hertfordshire.

SIR,

Sept. 18. 1724.

I N Answer to your Enquiries about our Work-house, we have

20 Men

20 Men and Women from 50 to 80 Years old, lodg'd and dieted here in a House provided by the Town, and they are imploy'd in winding Cotton-Wick for the Tallow-Chandlers, at which they earn, one with another, about 2 *d.* a Day.

10 Boys } from 4 to 14 Years of Age, one with a-
4 Girls } nother, earn likewise about 2 *d.* a Day, the Boys at making Horse-whips for Jockeys, &c. the Materials for which are found by a Sadler in the Neighbourhood; and the Girls at Spinning both Linnen and Woollen.

Flax is bought for 6 *d.* *per.* Pound prepar'd for Spinning; and 8 Pound, when spun up, will serve to make a Pair of Sheets.

The Wool is furnish'd by a Clothier, ready prepar'd for Spinning into Jersey, who gives from 7 *d.* to 14 *d.* a Pound for Spinning it, according to the Fineness of it.

The Wheels are provided at the Publick Charge, but then with Care they last many Years, so that there has been no Occasion to buy any since opening the House 1720, when two dozen were provided at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each.

The House is an old Building, partly Brick, and partly Plaister, well repair'd for the Purpose, and will accommodate 100 People: There is an Acre and an half of Ground belonging to it, and the whole cost the Town about 250 *l.* out of which they let as much to a Gardener as yields 10 *l.* *per Annum.*

As for the Furniture, the poor People generally bring in their Bedding, and some other small Necessaries, of which an Inventory is taken when they are brought to the House, so that there has been no Occasion to buy more than three Beds, and a few other Things.

70 Yards

70 Yards of Cloth, at 2 s. *per* Yard, has, with the Assistance of a Taylor, serv'd to make and mend what was necessary of wearing Apparel, for 4 Years past, joyn'd with the old Cloaths brought to the House by the Poor.

As to Linnen, we spin all we have Occasion for, and buy the Flax at the Rate abovementioned.

But that you may be more perfectly acquainted with the Expence of our Management, it is necessary that I give you some Account of our Kitchen Provisions, either weekly, monthly, or yearly, by which you may estimate the whole.

Beef, 72 Pound Weight, at 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Pound, or 20 d. *per* Stone, serves the House one Week. If we don't lay in so much Beef, for Variety, we make up the Weight mention'd with Mutton, Pork, or Veal, at the same Price, when they are in Season.

Flower, 2 Bushels at 4 s. *per* Bushel, serves a Week for Bread and Puddings.

Milk, 7 Gallons at 4 d. *per* Gallon, serves a Week.

Butter, half a Firkin, containing about 40 l. at 4 d. *per* Pound, serves us two Months.

Cheese, three hundred Weight of *Cheshire* and *Gloucestershire*, at 3 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ *per* Pound, serves us two Months.

As to Beer, we buy so good at 5 s. *per* Barrel, 36 Gallons to the Barrel, that we think we should not save much by brewing it, all Things consider'd; and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Barrel serves one Week.

I come now to give you an Account of some incidental Charges.

Roots and Fruit, at the Seasons for them, 5 s. Value serves one Month.

Sugar, 28 Pound, at the Rate of 30 s. *per* hundred, serves one Month.

Salt,

(41)

Salt, Pepper, &c. 3 s. Value, serves a Month.

Soap, one Firkin, containing 30 l. at 5 d. per Pound, serves a Month.

Candles, 7 dozen, at 6 s. per dozen, serve a Year.

Coals, 7 Chaldron, at 40 s. per Chaldron, serve a Year. But to help out these for baking, &c. we add,
L. s. d. L. s. d.

3 Load of Billets at 16 s. per	}	2 08 0	}	6 00 0
Load ————				
600 Faggots, at 12 s. per hundred, each Year, ————	}	3 12 0		

With the Materials beforementioned, our weekly Bill of Fare is furnish'd.

If any are sick, they are well nurs'd, and taken Care of by the Women of the House, in an Apartment for that Purpose; and to super-intend all, we have a discreet Man and his Wife, who, for 15 l. per Annum, and an Apartment in the House, with the Kitchen Fare, takes Care of every Thing: The Man keeps the Accounts of the House, both of what comes in, and what goes out, or is expended, in a Method prescribed by the Overseers.

By the Narrative I have given, you will apprehend the Reason why I could not give you an Account, stated by way of Debtor and Creditor, as you desired, our Expences being so various, some Articles being weekly, others monthly, and some yearly: But the good Effects of our Management is apparent from the Reduction of our Rates for the Poor, as follows.

Disbursements.

In the Year 1720 we were rated 6 s.	}	566 19 03½
in the Pound, and disburs'd		
1721 ———— 4 s. in the	}	516 19 02½
Pound, and disburs'd ————		

1722

Disbursements.

1722 ———— 3 s. in the	}	387 00 00
Pound, and disburs'd ————		
1723 ———— 3 s. in the	}	275 14 02
Pound, and disburs'd ————		
1724 ———— 2 s. 6 d. in	}	200 00 00
the Pound, and the Dis-		
bursments will be about		

So that, by this Management, we have in about four Years Time, reduc'd our Poor's Rates above half, and hope to save more hereafter, now our House, and other extraordinary Charges are paid for; Articles not to be avoided at the Beginning of such an Undertaking.

Give me Leave to warn you and your Friends, not to promise your selves too much from the Produce of the Labour of the People, when they engage in such a Management for the Publick Good: It must be consider'd, the Men and Women are generally old and helpless, and the Children perfectly raw and unexperienced in every Thing; so that if you keep them employ'd, tho' the Produce be no more than what will pay for the Articles of Firing and Candle, it is something not to be despis'd: And what is still of greater Consequence is, that by keeping them employ'd, you keep them in Health, and from Idleness, the Parent of most Disorders in Society, as House-breaking, robbing on the Highway, thieving of all kinds, Beggary, Lying, Sedition, and even a total Depravity of Manners: When the Poor are habituated to work, they are ready to do every Thing in their Power, at one Sort of Labour or other.

How pleasing must it be to a good Man, to help such People as do their utmost not to be burthensome to the Publick, especially when so small a Matter as 20*d.* or 2*s.* a Week, with frugal Management, will rescue an Object of Charity from a starving Condition, and find him a clean warm Lodging, with three Meals a Day, and wholesome Food: To which it must be added, that, besides the Charity of it, the good Man delivers himself and his Neighbours from the Clamours of common Beggars; an Advantage we were never happy in before, till we fell into this Way of employing the Poor.

Before this Management, it cost us at least 30*l.* *per Annum* for House-Rent, and 15 or 20*l.* *per Annum* to an Apothecary for Medicines, both which Articles are now entirely sav'd.

Nor are we of little Service to *London*, as we are a great Thorough-fare, the Strollers that were wont to pass this Way, can no longer live in our Air, unless they will submit to work.

I must also acquaint you, that the principal Advantage to the Publick, by encouraging these Foundations, arises from the Spirit of Industry that is provok'd by it among the Poor. Many of our People, who before chiefly depended on what they could get weekly or monthly, by teezing the Overseers of the Poor, now buckle to Labour; and since they find they must give their Labour to the Publick, if they will depend on the Publick, they have exerted themselves, got Wheels and Materials for Spinning, and work early and late to avoid coming into the Work-house; not that we use any Severity there to fright them from it, but they choose to be accountable to themselves for the

Produce of their own Labour ; and some really seem to live better now, depending on their Industry only, with GOD's Blessing, than when they receiv'd Relief from their respective Parishes. These Families look like so many subordinate Factories to the publick Work-house, tho' they have no Relation to it, except as they conspire by Industry and Emulation to banish Idleness and Beggary from this and the neighbouring Parishes.

If there be any thing else necessary to put this Matter in a clearer Light for your Satisfaction, it shall be readily communicated by,

SIR,

Your most humble Servant.

Peterborough, Northamptonshire.

SIR,

Nov. 14. 1724.

I Receiv'd yours of *November 10.* and do heartily approve and commend the good Design of publishing some Account of *Work-houses*, and the *Working Charity-Schools* ; which will certainly tend to the Promoting of Christian Knowledge, by the effectual Ways and Means of obliging young and old to the Practice of the best Duties in our Holy Religion; those of Obedience, Sobriety and Industry, with hearing the Scriptures read to them, and resorting frequently to the Church.

The Work-house in this City meets with great Encouragement, and gives universal Satisfaction, and has set the laudable Example to some other neighbouring Towns, particularly to *Wisbeck*, and *Whittlesea* in the *Isle of Ely*.

The

The enclosed Account of *Peterborough* is from an honest and able Inhabitant of the Parish, who will be ready to answer any other Questions if there be Occasion for them.

N. B. The Account enclosed was as follows.

The Number of the aged poor People }
now in this Work-house is _____ } 30.

Those that are able employ'd in Knitting.

The Number of Children is _____ } 19.

Those that are able employ'd in Spinning.

In all 49.

The Expence for Maintaining the } l. s. d.
House from *Lady-Day*, 1724, to }
Michaelmas following, in Victu- } 159 05 05½
als and Drink, including Apparel }
and Bedding, _____ }

The Product of the Labour of the }
Poor at the same Time _____ } 10 15 03¼

Out of Purse 148 10 01¼

Their Weekly *Bill of Fare*, is much the same as some of the former.

The Manager of the Work-house is Mr. *Marryott*, whose Salary, by a Contract made between him and the Parish, on the 30th of *October* 1722, is fifty Pounds a Year, and a Coat of 30 Shillings Value. And the Savings to the Parish out of the former Charge for maintaining the Poor, will best appear by the following Certificate, *viz.*

H 2

At

The

At a Vestry held the 8th Day of October, 1723.

WE, whose Names are here under-written, Parishioners and Inhabitants of St. John Baptist, Peterborough, do certify whom it may concern, That Mr. Matthew Marryott hath put our Parish into such Regulation, touching the Poor of our said Parish, by Erecting a House of Maintenance for the Feeding, Lodging and Cloathing all the Poor of the said Parish, that shall want Relief from the Parishioners, whereby the Parish Rates are likely to come to less than one half of what they formerly were, which for the last 8 Years, one with another, was 499 l. 18 s. 6 d. $\frac{1}{4}$

But the first half Year, since	}	220	13	5	$\frac{1}{4}$
the Erecting the House of					
Maintenance, buying of					
Furniture, Brewing Vessels,					
Cloathing, and Repairs, a-					
mounts to ————					

The last half Year, since La-	}	113	14	6	$\frac{3}{4}$
dy-Day, amounts only to					

Sign'd by the Minister, Church-Wardens, Overseers, and principal Inhabitants.

Artleborough, Northamptonshire.

THE School consists of more than 60 Children of both Sexes taught upon Charity, under

under the Care of one Mistress, assisted by her Husband, whose Industry and good Management has so much recommended itself, that about 40 other Children of substantial Parents, who pay for the Instruction of their Children, come to be taught with the Charity Children.

This School, which now consists of 100 Children, from 4 to 18 Years of Age, began about 20 Years ago, with a small Number taught to read only; and the Mistress, of her own Accord, put the Children upon Spinning and Knitting, and took the Profits of their Labour for her Trouble in Teaching them: Afterwards, to encourage the Childrens Industry, she contented her self with *Two-pence* a Week from the Earnings of those that Spun, *Three-half-pence* a Week from those that Knit, and an Allowance of a *Penny* Weekly for those that only learn'd to read. And that the Children might gain the more for their own and their Parents Support, two publick spirited Persons, one upon the Place, and the other at *London*, (whose Names deserve to be mentioned with Honour, if they would permit it) paid all the *Pence*, *Three-half-pences*, and *Two-pences*, that, according to this Rule, the Mistress was entitled to: So that now only *One penny* a Week is deducted from the Earnings of each Spinner, till the Wheel and Reel are paid for, which they make Use of, and take away when they leave the School: And when any of the Spinners or Knitters want to be cloathed, *Six-pence* a Fortnight is deducted out of their Respective Earnings for that Purpose.

The Children earn, some *Twelve-pence*, others *Eighteen-pence* or *Two Shillings*, and the most diligent *Two Shillings Six-pence* a Week: And the Parents find their Advantage so much in the Children's Learning,

(40)

ning, that in the Summer they send them to School at 5 or 6 a Clock in the Morning, where they continue till 8 or 9 at Night ; and in the *Winter* from 6 or 7 in the Morning, till 7 or 8 at Night ; allowing only a little Intermission for Dinner.

Two Men, one from *Northampton*, and the other from *Wellingborough*, supply the School every Fortnight with Jersey (or Wool prepar'd) for Spinning, and Yarn for Knitting, and at the same time pay for the Earnings of the Children : Most of what is Spun, is carried to *Coventry*, to be wrought into Stuffs, Serges, Shalloons, and other Things.

One of the publick Spirited Persons above-mentioned did, about nine Years ago, build a large House, which will hold, on two Floors, 56 Wheels, so contriv'd, that the Mistress might see both Floors at the same time, and direct all the Children at Pleasure.

There is a Charity Box at the Door, which is open'd once a Year, and the Money found therein equally distributed among the Children.

The Mistress takes all the Children one Day after Harvest into the Bean-fields, where they gather and lay in Heaps, as much Bean-stubble as serves them for Firing all Winter ; the Farmers, at their Leisure, carrying it to the School-House *Gratis*. And, upon all Considerations, the Contributions for upholding this School do not generally exceed *Twenty Pounds per Annum* ; whereas the Profits of it every Fortnight, are from *Twenty to Twenty-five Pounds*, which is 5 or 600 *l. per Ann.* benefit to the Town.

The Work of these Children is so ordered, that it is no Manner of hindrance to their Learning to Read, and say the Catechism, the Common Prayer, the Collects for the Day, the Bible, and other useful Books of Instruction ; and one of the Trustees of the

Charity

Charity of the late *Philip Lord Wharton*, furnishes them annually with Bibles, and other good Books.

An Abstract of the Act of the 9th of King *GEORGE I.* Intituled, *An Act for amending the Laws relating to the Settlement, Imployment, and Relief of the Poor.*

THE Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of any Parish, with the Consent of the Major Part of the Parishioners, in Vestry, or other publick Meeting for that purpose assembled, upon usual Notice given, may purchase or hire any House or Houses in the Parish or Place, and Contract with Persons for the Lodging, Keeping and Employing of poor Persons; and there they are to keep them, and take the Benefit of their Work and Labour, for the better Maintenance and Relief of such Persons. And in Case any poor Person shall refuse to be lodg'd, kept and maintain'd in such House or Houses, such Person shall be put out of the Parish Books, and not entitled to Relief.

Where Parishes are small, two or more of such Parishes, with the Approbation of a Justice of Peace, may unite in Purchasing or Hiring Houses for the Purposes aforesaid. And Church-Wardens, &c. of one Parish, with the Consent of the Major Part of the Parishioners, may contract with the Church-Wardens, &c. of any other Parish, for the Lodging and Maintenance of the Poor.

But no poor Persons, or their Apprentices, Children, &c. shall require a Settlement in the Parish, Town, or Place to which they shall be removed, by Virtue of this Act.

Note.

Note. This is a general Law, and extends to all England.

Form of a Contract for Lodging and Maintenance of Poor, by Virtue of the Statute,
GEORGE I.

M*emorandum.* It is Contracted this Day, &c. in the Year, &c. between *A. B.* and *C. D.* Church-Wardens, and *E. F.* and *G. H.* Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of, &c. and *J. K.* and *L. M.* &c. Yeomen, that they the said *J. K.* and *L. M.* or one of them, shall and will, during the space of, &c. next coming, at their, or one of their own proper Costs and Charges, in the House of, &c. find, provide and allow, or cause to be found, provided and allowed, unto and for *N. O. P. Q. R. S.* &c. poor Persons of the Parish of, &c. aforesaid, sufficient Lodging, Meat, Drink, and all other Things necessary for their, and every of their Keeping and Maintenance: *They*, the said *J. K.* and *L. M.* being paid and allow'd by them the said *A. B. C. D. E. F.* &c. the Church-Wardens and Overseers of, &c. aforesaid, the Weekly Sum of, &c. for the same; which they, the said *A. B. C. D. E. F.* &c. do hereby Covenant, for themselves and their Successors, well and truly to pay, or cause to be paid to the said *J. K.* and *L. M.* as the same shall become due: Or that they, the said *J. K.* and *L. M.* be allow'd the Work, Labour, and Service of them the said *N. O. P. Q. R. S.* &c. from time to time, in such Work and Labour as they the said *J. K.* and *L. M.* shall think fit to employ them about. 6 DE 58

In Witness, &c.

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